TUESDAY, JUNE 98, 1804.

Advertisements for THE WHEELT BUR, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this even-ing before 8 o'clock.

At the Bottom.

Sullen and silent, the Democrats of the Senate attempt to make no defence of the income tax. The only thing they are trying to do is to put it through. It makes a surplus. It is taken from the Populists. It is of do ful constitutionality. It is a species of class legislation more dangerous and offensive than that class legislation which they promleed to destroy and which they have perpetuated. What of all these things? By treachery, by breaking solemn obligations, by underground intrigues and bargains, by interchange of atrocities, they have got a Republican protection tariff bill and a Populist-Socialist Income tax bill. There can be no sound Democratic defence of a Republican tariff bill and a Populist-Social ist bill. It is necessary, therefore, for the Democrats who are parties to the great smocratic surrender to keep their mouths shut. There is nothing that they can say for themselves. They can sit about the Senate chamber and the cloak rooms and console themselves with such thoughts as these: "We have smashed the platform, but our constituents are going to get a pile of the swag. We have knuckled to the Populists, but it will make us happy to see the East sweat blood."

That is, most of the Western and South err. Senators can feed themselves with such reflections. Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. McPHERSON, and Mr. GORMAN WILL have to say to themselves that they bought protection in consideration of the income tax and other valuable considerations. think these gentlemen will find that the income tax comes high.

Over all this scene of silence, these Demo eratic Senators, sitting among the ruins of the Democratic platform and of their own political consciences, a colossal Saccharine Presence broods and reigns. Whatever else has been lost or gained, the Sugar Trust is on top of the Tariff bill and the Democracy. We should arrange the layers at present in this fashion :

Sagar Trust, PROTECTION. SOCIAL LABORIUM. Democratic party.

At the bottom, sat upon, spit upon crushed. A noble and admirable position for the party that twenty months ago was triumphant beyond precedent.

Carnot's Assassination and Its Consequences.

Already the investigations of the Paris police have thrown some light upon the personal history and purpose of President CARNOT'S murderer.

The man Santo was not actuated by mixed religious and political motives, like the assassins of WILLIAM of ORANGE, HEN-RI III. and HENRI IV. Neither can he be classed among sheer lunatics, such as the slavers of Lincoln and Garrield must be pronounced. He is a professional Aparchist, and has been active in spreading what he would complacently describe as the gospel of destruction.

Santo belongs, in other words, to an organized gang of miscreants whose victous instincts and criminal designs skulk behind a screen of satanic philosophy, and who have invented a formula with which to justify lust, robbery, and butchery in the eyes of the failures and outcasts of the current generation. They proclaim themselves enemies of society, as if there were some new touch of dignity in a with which thieves and cutthroats have long been branded. They pretend that their aim is to demolish the entire fabric of the existing social order, so far as this is founded on the principle of individualism; and as, with the rest of the fabric, prisons and guillotines would disappear, one can easily see that the aposties of plunder and homicide are deeply interested in the triumph of their so-called

To that end the Anarchists rely on the effect of terror, but as the exciting of a transitory panie among women and children, or among the peaceful occupants of a church, a theatre or a restaurant, would not shield the active propagandist from trial and execution at the hands of the law. he essays to paralyse the arm of justice by threatening to wreak reprisals on the official champions of the established social system. During the recent trials of VAILLANT and HENRY, menacing letters were received by the presiding Judges, the jurors, and the prosecuting attorneys; and when President Cannor refused to interpose the pardoning power on behalf of the last-named convict, he was warned that he would shortly be made the victim of anarchistic retaliation. The threat has been carried out, and one of the most amiable upright, and high-minded men in French political life has been laid low. The foulness of the deed, however, is matched by the stupendous folly of it Santo and his accomplices will find that, instead of freezing the instinct of self-protection among Frenchmen, they have inflamed it; and that far from as suring to themselves impunity through the fear of the guardians of order, they will arouse the whole French nation to set in motion the tremendous machinery of its civilization, until the preaching of anarchistic doctrines is smothered and punished like incitement to murder, and until the professional assaliants of society are stamped out like vermin, and shot like mad dogs.

From the moment that the murderer of President Cannor was known to be an Anarchist it was plain that the crime had no political or international significance, and that no attempt at a revolution in Paris need be looked for. Under such circumstances, the interval between the death of Chief Magistrate and the choice of his successor may be expected to be marked by public agitation and anxiety, but by no se rious disturbance. The course to be followed at such a juncture is designated by law in every detail; it is interesting, indeed, to note how distinctly the framers of the French Constitution foresaw the present contingency, and how effectively they provided against it. The organiclaw passed Feb. 25, 1875, enacts (Article VII.) that "it case of vacancy by death or any other reason, the two Chambers, assembled together, proceed at once to the election of a new President. In the meantime the Council of Ministers is invested with the executive power." This precuntion was supplemented as follows in Article III. of the law on the relations of the public powers, passed July 16, 1875; "In case of the death or resignation of the President of the Republic, the two Chamlaw we read: "When the two Chambers meet together as a National Assembly, their bureau [of presiding officers] consists of the President, Vice-President, and Secretaries of the Senate."

In accordance with these provisions, the Ministry, headed by M. Dupuy, will continue to exercise executive powers pending the election of a new President; but the summons convoking the two Chambers to meet on Wednesday in joint session is signed by the President of the Senate, M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR. But why are the Chambers to convene at Versailles? There is nothing optional about it, as has been mistakenly said. The organic law relating to the seat of the excutive power and of the Chambers, passed July 22, 1879, runs as follows: "Art. L. The seat of the executive power and of the two Chambers is at Paris." But in Art. III. we read: "Whenever, according Articles VII. and VIII. of the law of Feb. 25, 1875, on the organization of the pubpowers [the Articles referring to the election of a President and to the revision of the Constitution], a meeting of the National Assembly takes place, it shall sit at Versailles." vious purpose of this provision is to safeguard the deliberations of the Chambers when discharging the most momentous of their joint functions, from intimidation at the hands of the Paris mob.

It is manifest that, under the existing circumstances, only a conservative Republican, known to be inflexibly determined to crush the Anarchist conspirators against society, has any chance of being chosen Chief Magistrate. To the respective claims of the several candidates on this score we shall recur hereafter.

The Revenue from Extortion.

Enough evidence has already been obtained by the LEXOW Committee to satisfy the public that through the agency of the police a large revenue has been obtained by the systematic extortion of money as the price of protection for violators of the laws and ordinances in this city. It amounts practically to an illegal system of license widely extended and reaching from grave offenders, who are forced to pay heavily for immunity, down to petty transgressors, like peddlers and push-cart men, and including generally large and consider able merchants whose convenience leads them to obstruct the sidewalks with their

The facts brought out in this testimony confirm the impression or suspicion which has long prevailed; but not until now have they been revealed precisely, or the many ramifications of the system of extor tion or unlawful license traced definitively It has been accepted, as being more or less obvious, that there was some sort of police license of places of evil resort, which had its beginning long ago; but public sentiment tolerated such a course as, perhaps, a practical necessity. It was not prepared to give a legal license to vice, after European fashion; and since the consequence of the illicit and unauthorized police license was the concealment of offensive misconduct observable in other great cities, the system was winked at by the public as a lesser evil, practically unavoidable.

This continued to be the attitude of decent people toward the iniquitous tribute, though it was generally believed, nay, was obvious, that there could be no such illicit licens without the payment of money for it, thus making the police substantially partners in the disreputable business of pandering to the vicious tendencies of humanity. Actually, as the testimony before the committee has shown, these evil resorts have been taxed regularly by the police, with an "initiation fee" and a monthly tribute collected systematically by the "ward men" of the precincts in which they were situated. Apparently this illegal license has extended to every such house allowed to remain open in New York. The custom has been for the keeper to put the fee in an undirected envelope, and with it general protection was purchased, so long as the house was not outwardly and offensively disorderly; subject, however, to raids by the police prompted by necessary regard for the sentiment of the neighborhood, or with a view to new and larger exactions for the benefit of the corruption fund.

Naturally and inevitably, the more thoroughly this system of extortion was organized, and the larger the revenue obtained from it without public protest, the more certain became its extension, so as to include all those who pursued a traffic or were guilty of infractions of ordinance which made them liable to police interfer ence. If one kind of illegal business could subjected to extortion as the price of its continuance, why should not the rest be made to pay tribute in the same way? The Excise laws closing liquor saloons stood in the way of the profit of the dealers. If they were not enforced they could be held over their vio lators as a means of extertion. The ordinances of the city stand in the way of muititudes of merchants and migratory traders; hence they also could be used to levy blackmails The authors of the system and the practitioners under it knew that as the briber is equally guilty with the bribed, the payer of the hush money was as much interested as the receiver in keeping the transaction secret. There are many men engaged in occupations which slightly or flagrantly overstep the restrictions of the law. of them are decent and respectable men traders of wealth and social standing, and others are downright swindlers, bunco men, green-goods scoundreis, fake horse and carriage sellers, and the like. Then come in the professional gamblers, the policy shops, the pool rooms, the dives, and the skin dealers generally, as they are called.

It is a vast multitude, and it includes so arge a part of the population that this system of extortion has brought demoralization not only to the whole police force cognizant of it, though not personally engaged in it, but also to the people who have submitted to it, and thus have made themselves accessories to the crime. It ha generated a widespread belief that immunity from punishment by the law is generally purchasable with money. Even otherwise reputable men, honest in their dealings, have paid regular fees to enable them to violate the law, excusing the offence to their consciences on the ground that the bribe was extorted from them. Thus thousands of people have shared the secret, so that it has almost become public property. That is the terrible fact.

Where has all this enormous tribute gone? It could not have stuck to the hands of the ward men nor even of their immediate employers. The booty was too rich to be left there.

The Two Carnots.

One bundred years ago to-day the army of the first French republic gained its great victory over the Austrians under the Prince of Conunc, at Fleurus, a town in Belgium only a few miles south of Waterloo. Thi battle may be regarded as the beginning of bers shall assemble immediately, as of that amazing period of French military right." In Article XI. of the same organic | giory and success which lasted for twenty-

one years through the Directory and the Napoleonie era, ending in Belgium almost at the spot where it had begun. The anniversary is peculiarly interesting.

The immediate commander of the republican troops which fought at Fleurus was Gen. JOURDAN, but the army which defeated the Austrians, like the other thirteen armies of the nation, was the creation of the genius patriotism, and marvellous executive ability of LAZARE NICOLAS MARGUERITE CARNOT, the "organizer of victory" for republican France. The Reign of Terror was still in progress. Robespierre was within a month of his downfall. Carnor had no part in the politics and horrors of that period. As a member of the Committee of Safety he was his country's defender against foreign enemies and domestic insurrection. Out of unspeakable chaos he organized military power. The greatness then dawning for France was primarily the work of CARNOT.

The son of the son of the Cannor of 1794, President of another French republic a hundred years after the battle of Fleurus, dled yesterday morning by the hand of an Anarchist assassin who was animated by precisely the same sentiments which made the Reign of Terror.

Discrimination-Are Democrats For It?

The Florida Times-Union, which thinks the income tax all right because it "can't see the force in the idea that a party should not attempt a piece of legislation of which nothing was said in the platform," scarcely gets these words on its pages before it admits that this income tax "discriminates against the wealthy."

Will the Times-Union, or any other Populist Democrat, find for us in the Chicago platform or in any Democratic platform, or in the history of the Democratic party, the authority for "discriminating" against any class of citizens in this country? Even the alleged discrimination of protection, which has flourished under the express sanction of every Democratic President ever elected and a century's use by the United States, was declared by the Chicago platform to be robbery.

Why are the wealthy, or, in sober truth, the successful, the industrious, and the thrifty, now to be "discriminated" against by the Democratic party, whose pride it has always been to invite all citizens of America to trust their political power to it with confidence that in so doing there should be equal rights for all and special privileges for none?

With the income tax the Democratic party is tampering with a principle which the meanest citizen of the country is entitled to have preserved intact. There is no price for which a Democratic Senator should permit himself to be hired to vote for measure which will make the grand old Democratic party's boast a mockery, and subject the country to all the misfortune which that shameful fact implies

Is Gresham Behind the Income Tax? Heartly and sincerely as is the Philadelphia Record opposed to the CLEVELAND income tax, the explanation which our esteemed contemporary offers concerning the genesis of the outrage is curiously inaccurate and misleading :

"The income tax rider on the Tariff bill is there for the purpose of getting the necessary votes to pass the bill in the Senate. It is the toll that the Democratic party is forced to pay to the banditti who held the

What banditti? What votes in the Senate, necessary to the passage of a Demo-eratic tariff bill, were in Mr. CLEVELAND'S mind when he recommended an income tax to Congress? Certainly not the vote of DAVID B. HILL. Probably not the votes of the Hon. ARTHUR P. GORMAN, the Hon. GEORGE GRAY, the Hon. JAMES SMITH, Jr., the Hon. CHARLES H. GIBSON, the Hon-WILLIAM F. VILAS, the Hon. EDWARD MUR PHY. Jr., the Hon. CALVIN S. BRICE, and the Hon. JOHN R. McPHERSON. Every man in this list abhors, or pretends to abhor, the idea of an income tax, ready as he is to vote an income tax into existence under the crack of the Southern whip.

There remain the Southern Democrats is the Senate. Does the Record honestly believe that Mr. CLEVELAND injected the income tax into the Tariff bill with a view to capturing the vote of any Southern Demoeratic Senator? If so, it should point out the man or the men. What Southern Demo crat, however ardent for income taxation made the insertion of that tax the condition of his vote for any revenue bill?

The origin of the Administration's devo tion to the income tax is one of the greatest of political mysteries. The suggestion that it may be in some way connected with the future political fortunes of Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S semi - Republican, semi - Populist Secretary of State is novel and worth studying. Is GRESHAM, after all, the bandit levying

toll upon the Democratic party?

To the Democratic party in Congress

Sunday, the day on which President CARNOT was assassinated, will long be memorable for the unprecedented number of fata casualties in the waters of and near New York harbor. At seven different points there were accidents, resulting in a total loss of fifty lives, and there were as many other casual ties in or near the harbor which fortunately

did not add to the death list. The most appalling of all the accidents was that which overtook the fishing party on the tugboat James D. Nicol, off Sandy Hook. whereby, as nearly as can now be ascertained thirty-nine men were drowned. Some of the survivors charge that the tug was overloaded and poorly handled. The Captain attributes the accident to the refusal of the excursionists

In Gowanus Bay a yacht upant in water a placed that the bay was dotted at the time with carsmen in fragile racing shells, and of family party of six, only one, an infant, was saved, the others, two women two men, oy, disappearing before the nearest help could reach them.

As the steamboat Tolehester was opposite Stony Point, returning from an excursion trip up the Hudson, her cylinder heat blewout, fatally injuring two men. In the panic which cliowed among the 1,000 passengers hundreds of women and children were painfully, some seriously, injured. Many of these injurice resulted from the frantic, sometimes brual, struggle for life preservers of which, it is charged, there was an insufficient supply

The steamboat Neptune lost a man overboard while returning from the fishing banks. and, although he was alive when he was resevered from the water, he died seen of shock

A man belonging to a party from this city picnicking on the banks of the Passaio other deaths by drowning, one in the Harlem, one in the East River, complete, so far as is known, the awful catalogue of the day's casualties on the water. two last-named cases add an element of mystery to the unusual danger which marked the day on the water. In the Harlem a woman, in the East River a man were drowned, but just when, where, or how no one "Found drowned." is the brief hiscould tell. tory in each case.

A remarkable feature about the whole sad

fatalities, were any craft storm distressed, for even the Nicol was in no danger from wind or wave, her Captain says, had her passengers followed his instructions. Another remarkable thing in that a number of accidents, besides not being accounted for by stress of weather, overtook experienced watermen. Close to Fort Hamilton a rowboat containing three experisneed carsmen from a nearby boat club house

one was completely prestrated for many hours.

rescued from their overturned yeaht by a police

satrol beat near Hart Island. In the North River, four water front boatmen were resource rom their upturned Whitehall boat. If a thorough investigation proves that exuraion boats have been permitted to leave the city wharves everloaded insufficiently sup plied with life preservers, with unlicense pilots, or with crews too small to control the rush at the gangplants, those who have been

at fault in everlooking these evasions of the aws should be held fully accountable. Our esteemed contemporary, the Indian apolis Sentinel, having introduced the subject

GROVER CLEVELAND became rich through being candidate for President. Very good. To put it more accurately, the GROVER CLEVELAND has become a rich man owing to the fact that he has been President. Perhaps the Sentinel will prefer to consider it from that point of fact.

disagrees with our remark that the Hon.

The coming Fourth of July will be a great ne on its international side. At least two friendly republics are likely to celebrate it in worthy fashion. Brazil was making preparations, at the last accounts, to do it hon o make known to the world thereby her liking for the United States and for James Monnos and the Monnoz destrine. Hawaii, too, is almost certain to have a grand jubilation on that occasion. On the 30th of May, Decoration day was observed in Honolulu with much ceremony. The flags were at half mast, the officers and men of our naval force were ashore. there were parades and speeches, and altegether it was a sight befitting an American city. The Stars and Stripes will fly there, toe we may be sure, on the anniversary of American independence; for the men who centrol the destinies of the islands are of American birth or parentage, and do not forget that Hawaii will soon be in the American Union. JOHN ADAMS foresaw the fervor of the national celebrations of the anniversary, but he could hardly have forecast its international

Mr. Hill must needs go out of his way to try to lay the blame of this "Spurious Democracy" on certain "modern aposities and prephets, who are part Mugwump, part Populist, and the lesst part Democratic." New, it happens that the authors and chief defenders of the insuins tax previsions of the Wilson bill are not in the less! Mugwump, and are decidedly more Democratic than Mr. Bill himself — Desim Hersid (Magramp).

This will be impossible to understand until the reader reflects that the real author of the ncome tax is none other than GROVER CLEVE-LAND

The Hon. D. HECTOR WAITE of Colorado will visit the Hon. LORAINE D. LEWELLING of Kansas, at Topera, next month. A boulevard five hundred feet and more wide is in process of construction, and it is hoped that there will be room for both sets of wheels. By the way, which is the wheelier, his wheels of Colorado or his wheels of the Kaw? Both can be heard a thousand miles on a clear day, but which has the more revolutions to the min-ute and the bigger diameter? The American Academy of Sciences ought to investigate these questions.

That the people of the United States have been made with a generous allowance of good fighting stuff" has been demonstrate the nation, but never was it shown to bette advantage than thirty-two years ago to-day. when a corps, composed mostly of raw troops diers, with all the nerve and coelness of ald campaigners. The affair occurred in the battie of Mechanicsville, where Gen. LEE made a desperate attack upon McCall's Pennsylvania Reserves, which had recently been sent down to reenforce Gen. McCLELLAN, and never before had been in action. Gen. Luz had been made Commanderin-Chief of the Confederate army, and was anxious to strike some decisive blow. With this end in view he quietly called in reenforcements from le quarters, swelling the Army of Virgints to about 70,000 men. Having concealed this massing of troops by making a side the morning of June 26 began his movement against the Union army, which was encamped beyond the Chickshominy near Mechanicsville. The attack was begun by Gen. A. P. HILL's division, but his advance had been discovered three hours before, and the Union men were prepared for it. The picket lines gradually fell back, fighting all the time, until they retired behind the Pennsylvania Reserves, who were strongly posted. The well-seasoned Confederate troops made charge after charge in their herole efforts to carry this position, but they were steadily repulsed by the raw troops, and at dark the attack was given up. Near the close of the battle, rednforcements came up for the Reserves, but the men refused to give place, and, replenishing their ammunition, rested on their arms for the night. Their loss was about 400, while that of the Confederates was several times greater.

It was a day of triumph at Omaha. The portrait of the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, the Boy Orator of the Platte, was hung between JEFFERSON and JACKSON, Overshadowing both. The Boy Orator of the Piatte expanded his chest until the silver buttons on his shirt front tossed like cockboats on the crest of a foam-topped wave A bright silver gleam was in his eye. In the shifting light his hair seemed silver. His wealthy voice had the argentine clink of silver plunks rattling on a counter. The silve in the left-hand pocket of his black broadcloth waistcoat ticked solemnly once o twice, and then stopped respectfully. On the middle finger of his right hand, as it pointed westward, sparkled three large silver rings. On the wrist of his left hand, pointed to the silver clouds of heaven, glittered a splendid bracelet of silver fliagree. Two delicate clocks of faintest silver tracery were now revealed and now hidden, as the nethermost rims of his black broadcloth trousers flapped and fluttered in the breeze that he was raising He made a swift plunge forward and upward. For a moment it seemed that he was rising or eilver pinion, and about to wing his flight to Coon Prairie, his happy boyhood's home. But no. He chants a note like the clash of silver cymba's:

"We need money as we need food. We are hungry for aliver, and must have it, and will have it, wh is to mined in Colorado or falls like manna from

BILLY BRYAN improves as he grows older. little while ago he was feeding on east wind and now he's put himself on a silver diet. He actually cats sliver, all he can get. We have i on the testimony of trustworthy witnesses that he cats 4177.5 grains a day. Hence his

STAY FOR THE OGDEN JONESES,

If They Will Pay Their Nephews \$1,500 Each They Will He Out of Contempt.

volce.

Caroline Ogden Jones and Frances Ogden Jones, the two spinster sisters who are the aunts of Alexander McKenzie Jones and William E. Jones, and recently retired to their country seat at Newport in time to avoid commitment to jail for refusing to pay their nephews each \$5,000 out of a trust fund in their hands, have secured a stay of all pro-ceedings from Justice ingraham of the supreme Court, whi h will act as a bay to their commitment. The condition upon which the star will be granted is that the stinator aunts shall pay to their nophews \$1,500 sech instead of \$5,000, as directed in the judgment of Justice Andrews. HONOR TO THIS NEWSPAPER.

The Speinitet Income Tax Denounced by Southerner Beenuse that Southerner It a Democrat Genuine and Undefiled.

From the Richmond Stans. We cannot claim to be one of the strongest admirers that Senator David B. Hill has. We cannot even claim to be an admirer at all. Indeed, if we were pressed, we should have to admit that, in our opinion, he is one of the least to be admired public men of the day. Nevertheless, we cordially endores his appoaltion to the inequitable and unfair income tax which Congress is about to saddle on the country. In his speech against it on Thurs-

"For one, I protest against repudiation of the promises of the Democratic party in order to adopt and carry out promises of the Pop uffet party."

We say amen to this. Democracy means equality. Equal rights and equal distribution of burdens. The Income Tax bill exempts a man whose income is \$3,909, and taxes the one whose income is \$4,000. This is not equality, and therefore, neither equity nor Democracy. It is Populism. Populism seeks to cast all the burdens of government on those who have been lucky enough to accumulate money, which is only the first step toward robbing them of everything that they have. Democracy sets its face against anything of this kind, and demands equal rights for the rich man as well as for the poor.

Federal Income Tax and Protection o

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Please permet me to say a word on the proposed income tax sophistry, that the owner of much prep erty should pay more Federal taxes becauhe receives more protection than those who do not possess so much property. He does under State taxation, pay more. But that principle does not justify a Federal imposi-The protection of property is secured by

State laws, and is not protected by Federal law except as against foreign aggression. Until that is threatened such a tax under act of Congress is unsupportable by the pretence o rotection adverted to above.

The State rights school does not " view with apprehension and alarm" this threatened encroachment of State rights. They are for the tax, and not against it; but not because it is founded upon sound principle, but because it is not so founded.

E. R. Donge, 26 Broad street, New York.

Chess on the Sabbath

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! In THE SUN of June 22 Mr. Oppenhelmer confirms my explanation in the columns of THE SUN of the 14th inst., "Why the best chess players are Jews." There I said it is because the Jewish youth does not indulge, when young, in the usual vulgar chance games, and if he has a disposition at all to gambling he looks on game of chess and begins to practise this game very early and becomes, therefore, very often an expert. Mr. Oppenheimer traces this peculiarity back to hereditary causes. However, games of chance, which in Talmudical parlance were called "Messachek be-kerbye." were not prohibited on religious grounds. This vice, apparently, could not be connected with any Biblical or Mossale prohibition which set a punishment on such transgression, as on any other Biblical offence, but it was nevertheless recognized as a moral evil which unhecked, would injure seclety. It was not prohibited as an immoral act, the guilty one was hibited as an immoral act, the guilty one was not punished, but degraded, lost caste, his good standing as a citizen was gune, and he was officially declared to be unfit to appear in any court of justice as a witness to give evidence; his honor and veracity were ferfeited.

Itegarding the mention by the Schulchan Aruch, chapter 328, of chess playing, it is not egactly recommended on the Sabbath day; on the contrary, by the restriction put, for religious caution, on chess playing on the Sabbath, that the chess figures must no; be of wood, but of receious material. The game was not accessible to the average public, only a few who could afford the luxury indulging in it.

New York, June 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The faculty of St. Bonaventure's College and Seminary. Allegany, desire to be permitted through the medium of your widely read and influential journal to thank Mr. Gilpin and other efficials of the Frie Rations for their ge tesy as displayed on the occasion of Monsignor Satolli's visit to Allegany and his departure therefrom. The gratitude they feel they would fain express in the name of the Apostolic Delegate, in the name of the Franciscan family in this province, and in the name of the students and alumni of St. Bonaventure's College and

They wish also to state that their thankful-

all who were in any way identified with him on finally, they beg leave to assure Mr. Glipin and the other gentlemen concerned that the Franciscans will not soon or easily force the generosity extended to them on the occasion in question. St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany, N. Y., June 21.

The Vote in 1889 and 1891.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your report this morning of my remarks in favor of n amendment permitting a compulsory voting law, I am made to say that 300,000 less rotes were cast in this State in 1891 than in 1888. It was a slip of the tongue on my part for 1889. In the latter year there was a fall-ing off of over 300,000 votes, while for 1881. ALBANY, June 21. FREDERICK W. HOLLS.

Best Wrapper for Ice-A Refrigerator

Conundrum. To the Euron or The Sun-Sur. A few days ago I read in the Sunbeams about a bright housewife who had discovered that newspapers made a better wrap ping for ice than the commonly used flannel or fell bianket. There is semething attit better; it is what is known in the paper trade as vegetable parchment, a chemically prepared paper extensively used in Europe and becoming popular in this country. It is a thoroughly waterproof and greaseproof paper, stiff and tough when dry, limp and soft as a linen handk crohief tough when dry, limp and soft as a linen handle erchief when wet, but still tough. The ice, when wrapped in a rhick sheet of this parchiment, will lest a long while and keep the refrigerators leads me to ask why it is the average intelligent housewife entertains the strange flacy that the ice will leat longer in a refrigerator has been still lead tonger in a refrigerator that is exposed to the heat than it one that is not? It is also maintained by many that in freezing cram it is essential to do so in the hot sun, the more arean in the rays, the unicker win the cream become frozen on the principle that the heat drives the cold in. That het water freezes quicker than cold water frozen desired that the more strained to the second offered in test them by soften desired the angreed belief commonly held. I have fell and the second offered in test them by soften desired the approximate the second of the s

Too Much of a Quorum-Tom Reed at Cards.

Promote Chicago Fedence.

Probably the latest and best story on Thomas B. Based had its origin a few eventure age at a seance, when a party of statesmen were engaged in solving the mysteries of straight flushes, full houses, pairs, & At la-t there came a show of arreagth between the Maine Congressmen and a pretty inely opposized, and after several "raines" it seemed the part of predence for Mr. Ered to "call" the last but made. "What have you!" he urawied in most unmistakable poker parisace, at the same time expesing a full hand

with sees at the top. "Four of a kind," was the onewer. "Two pair of

"Evidently a sufficient number," replied the man from Name, whose mind had drifted back to his quo-rum counting experiences in Congress. There was an outburst of laughter at this petat and Mr. Meed pro-

It must be understood that when a point is made in It must be understood that when a point is made in
the liouse that a querum has not voted on any question, the Speaker processe is count the members pressuit to determine whether or and business can proceed.
I sustly after the result of this count the fermula, according to parliamentary law, is for the presiding afficor to assume "Evidently a sufficient number of
gastiomen are in attendance to constitute a chorum."
There was subjectly too much of a querum in the polar
lead when Mr. Reed paid to look at. NO MORE TALE COMMENCEMENTS.

The Graduating Exercises to Be Abottahed Probably After This Year. NEW HAVEN, June 25,-The faculty of Yale University have decided to abolish the exerclees of commencement day, which since the foundation of the institution has been one of the features of commencement week. A committee of the faculty will report favorably on the change at the next meeting of the corporation

and it is understood that that body will favo the change. This will do away with the valedictory and salutatory and the De Forest prizeaspeaking. Of course the usual comencement day exercises will take place this week. The innovation is not generally known or

the campus, but from the frequent criticisms of the present commencement exercises by undergraduates there is little doubt that it will be welcomed. The faculty are heartly in favor of the plan, the report having met their most unanimous approval. The commence ments of the past few years have been little ses than farces. There is seldom more than mere fraction of the class present, and these sever stay during the entire programme, comng in and going out all the morning. The valedictory addresses themselves are seldem taken seriously, and are seldern listened to by more than a quarter of the class. Years ago latter-day attitude of Yale men toward such things has made it disappear.

The whole week is one round of farewall is somewhat flat. There is little dignity to the whole programme, and it is too suggestive of the graduation exercises of high and prepare tory schools to find much favor in the college man's eyes.

The commencement exercises hereafter will consist simply of the conferring of degrees, with a possible address by some distinguished graduate or the President. There will be no raledictory or salutatory addresses, and two of the highest honors of the course will therefore be no more. The speaking for the De Forest prize, which has always been the feature of the day, took place early in May, forming a senior continuation to the junior exhibition The intention is to make the exercises similar to what is known as commoration day at Oxford, a plan favored by President Dwight, who is a great admirer of Oxford customs.

YALK'S CLASS DAY.

Histories and Poems Read and the Class Ivy Planted in the Campus, New Haven, June 25,-The exercises of the econd day's programme of the Yale commencement were begun this morning. The first events of the day were the delivery of the class history and poem. At 11 o'clock this morning the graduating class assembled in Battell Chapel and listened to them. The poem was by Edward B. Reed of Holyoke, Mass., and the cration by John Loomer Hall of Binghamton, N. Y. At the conclusion of the exercises President Dwight announced the

award of scholarships and fellowships or the coming year.

The class day exercises took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon in an amphitheairs erected in the rear of the old brick row. On the elevated seats the guests of the occasion were seated. The class historians were Edward B. Reed, Holyoke, Mass; Alisert N. C. Fowler, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Thomas F. Davies, Jr., Detroit: Arthur Judson, Montelair, N. J. As the name of each member of the class was spoken he was hoisted aloft by his classmates in full view of the spectators.

At the conclusion of the histories the Ivy exercises took place. The class marched about the campus in caps and gowns, and halted near 'laborn Hall, where the Ivy committee, consisting of Nathan W. Green of Worcester, James R. Trowbridge of Chicago, and Robert H. Nichols of Binghamton planted the vine. The Ivy ode, composed by George Day McBirnie of New York, was then read.

HALTIMORE'S SHIP CANAL. The Project to Connect Chesapeake and

BALTIMORE, June 25 -The meeting to-night feltirens of the city and State and represen tatives of commercial and professional soci eties in behalf of the great project of connect ing the Chesapeake and Delaware bays by ship canal was onthusiastic. Harris's Academy of Music was crowded. Gen. Felix Agnus, very enthusiastic supporter of the canal project, made an address after he presented seme resolutions appointing a permanent committee consisting of twenty-one members, exclusive of the Governor of Maryland and the Mayor of Baltimore and the Presidents of the First and Second branches of the City Councils. o "take in hand the prompt and energetic premotion of the project, such as selecting the route and devising ways and means, whether national, State, city, or private enterprise."

national, State, city, or private enterprise."

Gen, Agnus sa'd:

"Many want the canal built by Congress. Others wish to see a nrivate corporation do the work, which would result in a toil canal, owned and controlled by the city and State, Naturally, it would be built by Baltimore and Maryland, with the direct help of the great West and Southwest. Don't talk to me of being afraid of twenty millions of debt when the results would mean hundreds of millions to the tax basis of the Ntate. Baltimore is 100 miles nearer the West and Southwest than Philadelphia or New York. It is the most accessible scaport for all the trade of ninescen States. It has the railroad facilities. Its harbor approaches are among the best upon the globe. It is in direct line with the safe and swiftest route to Europe. It has the best upon the globe. It is in direct line with the safe and swiftest route to Europe. It has the best upon the globe. It is in direct line with the safe and swiftest route to Europe. It has the best upon the globe. It is not stone than two hundred miles down the noblest bay in America cheats it of almost twenty-four hours of time, and in these days of larges steam craft, time is the all-important factor. A spadeful of earth is between us and our greater prosperity.

"Although the Nues Canal was greatly ridiculed; although the Corinth Canal was given up many times in despair; although the Man-chester Canal was looked upon as a freak of the imagination; although many of the great on the imagination; although many of the great canal and enterprises were regarded as beyond all probability, there was one exception to the doubt, and that was the project to connect the Che-ansake and Delaware hays. Everybody says it is possible; were body asys it should be built.

"It is a year of great canals. The Manches-

be built.

It is a year of great canals. The Manchester was opened in January. The city of Manchester spent \$70,000,000 to gain 35 miles. By the end of this year the Baitic and North Sea Canal, the most important public works in northern Germany, will be completed. Russia and Germany have spent \$50,000,000 to save less than 250 miles of water travel. We are here to invest \$20,000,000 to save 220 miles. miles."

Senator Gorman also spoke, and his speech received much applause.

THE RENNINGTON'S REFUGLE .

Eleven More of Them Permitted to Go Ashore at La Libertad. WASHINGTON, June 25. - Secretary Herbert to-day received a cable despatch from Com-mander Thomas of the United States ship Bennington at La Libertad, stating that eleven more of the Salvadorian refugees had made written requests to be permitted to go ashore. following the precedent established by Gen.
Jeffereys, the American who had been in Exeta's service. Secretary Herbert immediately
cabled to Commander Thomas granting the
request in the same terms as in the case of
Jefferey, and the men have probably left the
Bennington to-day. As there were sixteen
refugees originally on the vessel only four are
now left among them, presumably Gen. Antoolo Exeta, the Vice-Freeident of the overthrown government of Salvador. It is understeed that the effort of the new government to
induce the United States to deliver uff the
refugees is wholly directed toward securing
Gen. Exeta, and that none of them except him
would suffer ashors. ollowing the precedent established by Gen The Hartem Driveway Contracts.

Contractor James D. Leary called at the offices of the Park Department yesterday in nees of the Park Department resterday in reference to the aupolementary contract for the outer sidewalk on the first section of the Harlem litter driveway. He said when it is signed he will be able to increase the force of mea employed by him by 100 or more. He has now 050 mechanics and laborers on the driveway pay roll, and has completed searing quarter of the work. The supplementary contract prevides for the expenditure of something mere than \$100,000 on the first section of the driveway.

No Additional Pay for Brooklyn Policemer The Brooklyn policemen, who contended that they were entitled to additional pay under the law of 1884, recently brought a fest suit in the City Court to compel its payment by the city authorities. The court decided in favor of the city, and the judgment has just been affirmed by the General Termbearly 21,000,000 was theolyed in the suit. THE ARMOR PLATE FRAUDS

former Cruig Finishes His Testimony Ba fore the Investigating Committee WASHINGTON, June 25. - The special commistee of the House Nava: Committee investigate ing the alleged armor plate frauds further en amined C. H. Crais, the informer, to-day. Mr. Craig continued his comparison of the reports and memoranda taken while in the employ the Carnegie Company, showing the changes made in the original reports by Superintends ent Cline for the purpose of deceiving the Government inspectors regarding the tresh ment of plates. The changes, as in the reports previously examined, were in the time occupled in heating, oil tempering, and annealing plates. Changes were shown in almost every

In reply to a question, he said that the company wanted to turn out more work than could be done property. This, in his opinion, accounted for the false report made to the

Government Inspectors.

False reports were made in the case of bolts. because the Government contract required them to be off tempered twice and they were treated only once. They could have been properly treated without much trouble or

properly treated without much trouble or extra expense. In some cases they were not treated at all.

Mr. Cummings naked him how the bolts passed inspection when not properly treated the could not say. He thought, however, that any man of ordinary intelligence could have ascertained that they had not received proper treatment by testing them.

He transferred the actual treatment to Cline's book. Cline instructed him under ne circumstances to allow the Government inspector to see the books and to burn the actual records after he had copled them. He left the service of the company on Sect. 10 last, because the work (assistant heater) was too hard for him. This was before he informed on the company. He had coiled on Mr. Frick soon after leaving the company and informed him that frauds were going on in the mill. This was before he informed or made up his mind to inform on the company. He wished to deay positively he had cone to Frick or Hunsicker and effered to sail out. Still intimated that he had, but he wanted it distinctly understood that this was not true.

In reply to further questions he said that he

wanted it distinctly understood that this was not true.
In reply to further questions he said that he had given Frick notice that others were about to inferm on the company. Mr. Frick endeavored to impress upon his mind as atrongly as pospible that he knew nothing of the frauds, Mr. Dolliver asked him what his motive was in going to Frick. He refused to answer the question, saying that he could not do so for private reasons.

On being pressed for an answer and his

question, saying that he could not do so for private reasons.

On being pressed for an answer and his reasons for declining, he said that they were private and of not a character which would criminate him. It remained with Mr. Frick is say whether or not his object should remain private.

He received \$1,350 for his information from the Government. The other informers received mere. He thought that his information furnished the Government was worth more than he received. He had talked with Sill about informing, but had never stated, as Mill testified, that he had consuited a lawyer, who told him that he was a d—fool and would only be laughed at and discharged if he informers were sure of places in the Navy bepartment.

partment.

Buperintendent Cline of the Carnegie works was present this morning, but was not put on the stand. He will probably give his testimony to-morrow, after the committee finish with Craig, who was requested to appear again. The committee adjourned until to-

ONTARIO'S ELECTION.

The Bitter Struggle that Will be Decided TORONTO, June 25.-The bitterest political

truggled that has occurred for many years in Intario will close with the general election for he province to-morrow when the electors will decide whether or not Sir Oliver Mowat's adninistration, which has been in power in Ontario for twenty-two years, shall continue to rule Ontario. Mowat is the only man who ever held a premiership for twenty-two years. The present fight has been a very bitter one. The Conservatives have left no stone unturned in their efforts to defeat the Mowat Liberal Administration. The sectarian cry has played a prominent part in the present campaign.

At the conquest of Canada from the French loman Catholies, the latter, by the treaty of Roman Catholics, the latter, by the treaty of Paris, received a pledge that they should have separate public schools under the direction of their Church. A certain class in Ontario wish to do away with their schools. The Protestant Protective Association. a Canadian branch of the A. P. A., has been actively engaged in a campaign against Reman Catholics. If they succeed in getting any of their members elected they will doubtless support the Opposition. This is the first appearance of this Trotestant Association in Canadian politics, and it makes the result more or less uncertain.

in. Then there are the Patrons of Industry, who ill probably get fourteen out of the total of ill probably get fourteen out of the total of inety-four seats in the Ontario Legislatur ut the Patrons, who represent the farmin mmunity of Ontario, will support the Gov

But the Patrons, who represent the farming community of Ontario, will support the Government.

The Conservatives charge the Mowat Government, among other things, with despoiling Canadian ferests to build up Michigan. Millions of feet of logs are every year exported to Michigan, where they are manufactured. As the Dominion Government will not put a prohibitory export duty on logs, the Mowat Government has been urged, in vain, to pass a law providing that all timper purchased in Ontario by Americans must be manufactured in this province. Since he has refused to do that they charge him with allowing timber to be taken out of the province a ainst the interests of Canadian workmen and to the advantage of Michigan sawmill hands. But the electors know that if the Americans were compelled to manufacture in Ontario lumber they buy here, they would quit taking it, and that the sale of this lumber in the United States by the Ontario Government so much increases their revenue that they are enabled to keep down the general tax.

Members of all parties realize that Mowat has given Ontario for twenty-two years the most honest administration a Canadian province has ever had, and some prominent men have some out strongly in his favor and declared that Ontario cannot afford to lose him. The Mowat Government had twenty-two majority in the Legislature just dissolved. There are ninsty-four members in the Legi-lature. In all probability the Mowat Administration will secure lifty seats at to-morrows ejections, the Conservativas thirty, and the Patrons of Industry fourteen. This would give Mowat a lear independent majority of six, but as he can depend upon the support of at least half of the Patrons he should have a good working majority of twenty.

-"I suppose," said a man who was riding on a street car whose track for a considerable distance lies notes the elevated railroad, "that if the horses could speak they would express their appreciation of the cooling shade afforded by the structure overhead." -Those suburban woodlangs where the locaste a reck ago made a sound as of many distant respire nachines outting the wheat stubble, are new attent save for the usual bird notes, and as yet there are few

signs of the destruction that the locusts were expected to bring upon the land. -Hollyberries that are to make bright this year's Christmas decorations are now colored a noth buish gream somewhat like the codarberry with ripening comes the change to that glossy red that he made the evergreen the synonyme for merriment and the appro priate decoration of the Christman seas it.

-The maiden-hair fern grows in the soluths of New York, but not abundanily. When found it is not to be distinguished from that kept by the nortals as an accompaniment to roses and other expensive flowers, but It often happens that the deitenie o and growing in the open air suffers harm atther from the wind or from the attacks of insects, so that it is difficult hereabouts to find the wild maiden hair in perfect condition.

Occasionally you see in licratively a salesman or a clark or some other indeer employees driving a track. His garb proclaims that his place is not on the high seat, but smergency or a foncy for driving has place him there for the moment and it is evident that he is proud of his ability to fill it. And it is something that he may very reasonably be proud of for it takes no mean skill to drive a track in a crawded sirent.

mean skill to drive a truck in a crowded street.

—The elder is rewering, and its great masses of white are visible for many hundred yards from its favorite thickets. The elder is a bleasing sinks to beyone and grown up folks. Not only against flowers having dress ratios but the wood with its thick however having dress ratios but the wood with its high however. rative, but the wood, with its thick heart of pith, maxexcellent populos, and this berries yield had only sine and medicine, but red tak, which every country of takes pride in making. The flower, too, is medicine. -()us hears more and more now in the parks of

suburts the tender parental calls and cries and confus and anive birds. These notes have a hose results and often an anxions quality whelly income in the accept of the early making season. The robles of the aids after sunset and tone the helt of song from old the side in mad merriment, enewering one another from tree to tree, until the in dea of the most distant about come to the ear as faint echous. -Whatever the discomforts and inconvenient of the flat system in New York, there is no doubt of accomplishes its purpose in affording the party have

persons that must live in the city | it also portunity for cheap furnishing and the animal subsect furnituse dealers to furnish a finite for \$100 or less would hardly be unable for \$ house to be considered. The \$100 worth : hare would look lost to the smallest autorean it so ap-